THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested* to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Ptisburgh, January 2, 1812.

THOMAS PERKINS,
CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND SILVER SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, Watches and Watch Trinkets, Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.
September 3, 1812.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1812.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office until Tuesday the 22d of September instant, for building a BRIDGE over Chartier's creek, at Nevill's fording—a plan whereof may be seen at this Office.

JOSEPH WILSON, } Commis-
PH. GILLAND, } sioners.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.
August 20, 1812.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, *WILLIAM WUSTHOFF*, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the *second Tuesday of October next*, at the several districts, to wit:—

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court House—and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two-Mile run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four-Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four-Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, in conjuncion with Butler county

One person for senator of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunciion with the counties of Beaver and Butler, in the room of Francis M'Clure, Esq resigned.

Four members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for commissioner for Allegheny county.

One person for coroner for the county of Allegheny.

And three persons for auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1809, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*
August 6th, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812,

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of the City of New-York, acting under the authority of the General Committee of Correspondence of the State of New-York, in support of the Nomination of the Hon. DE WITT CLINTON, to the the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE most important interests of the United States are interwoven with the acts of their chief magistrate. Every citizen has therefore, a deep concern in the choice of that high officer and an undeniable right to lay his reflections on that subject, respectfully but with freedom before the community, of which he is a member. On that broad basis we might perhaps justify this address, and trust to the correctness of the principles we maintain for vindication with our countrymen; but we are induced to present ourselves before you by another, and we think a sufficient consideration.

The state of New-York has by an open nomination of a candidate for the presidency, entered its formal protest against the practice of congressional nominations. Convinced as we are of the superior worth and qualifications of Mr. Clinton, we are also impelled by the sincerest respect for the federal constitution; by our desire to preserve the sovereignty of the states, as guaranteed and marked out by that instrument; by a regard to the rights of the people and to the freedom of election, to maintain her in the stand she has taken.

The General Committee of correspondence on the part of the state, have appointed us a Select Committee to explain and vindicate the grounds on which the nomination has been made, and to aid in carrying it into effect. We have accepted the trust, & shall perform it at least with fidelity. The fear of criticism and censure shall not overawe the sense of duty, nor silence the strong convictions of our judgement. Our interests and obligations, whether as citizens of this state, or of this confederation have, we know a reciprocal relation; and we cannot be true to the one, without diligently discharging the other.

Nevertheless, we feel much constraint and embarrassment in thus appearing bofore the American nation; we are sensible of the delicacy of the undertaking, and enter upon it with diffidence and solicitude. While most anxious to avoid blame, and to obtain consideration only through the purity of our motives, and the soundness of our opinions, we anticipate harsh animadversions: we shall be held up to the scrupulous as rash and to the formal as innovators: our appeal to your tribunal will be stigmatized as presumptuous: our sincere persuasions on subjects of national concern will be imputed to unworthy motives; will be treated with levity by some, and opposed with bitterness by many.

We are however, convinced that those will be loudest in their invectives, whose interests are engaged, or whose prejudices have been enlisted against the cause we espouse, and in favor of the doctrines we conceive it our duty to dispute. Does the Musselman who venerates the Koran, and bows before the crescent, abide the scrutiny of the understanding, or weigh the force of argument, when he reviles the christian infidel that rejects the Mahometan faith?

Free citizens of America, be not deceived by such as wrapping themselves up in the mantle of infallibility disdain to enquire after truth by the sober light of reason, or to learn wisdom in the school of experience: distrust those who shrink from investigation, because it is their interest to maintain prevailing tenets, and to continue existing practices: examine national questions for yourselves; decide upon them according to the counsel of your own unbiassed judgements.

We have said that the state of New York has entered its protest against congressional nominations. In doing so, it has acted wisely. *The nomination of a candidate for the presidency of the United States, by an association of members of congress, convened at the seat of government, is hostile to the spirit of the federal constitution, dangerous to the rights of the people, and to the freedom of election.*

Whoever examines that constitution with attention, will perceive that the election of the President is intended to be made, not by the people of the U. S. in the sense in which they may be said to choose the members of the house of representatives; but by the *states composing the union, in their separate sovereign capacities*, each state voting in the ratio of its population.

The unbiassed exercise of this invaluable right of state sovereignty has been guarded in that instrument with jealous care. "No senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." Even a state, in delegating its own *sovereign right*, is restrained from confiding its power to any person connected with the congress or the general government.

Permit us now to ask, did this pointed exclusion of the individuals composing congress, or interested in the general government, from participating in the election of President, merely contemplate the avoiding of corrupt influence? Even if that were its only object, no evasion of it should be tolerated; but we believe it further and more particularly aimed, at maintaining the authority and rights of the individual states; and we are confirmed in that opinion by observing that where the members of the house of representatives are, from necessity, permitted to interfere in the election, they are compelled to vote *by states*. The constitution thus, in every case, maintaining the principle that the chief magistrate is to be chosen by the states in their separate, sovereign capacities.

It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that those who compose a congressional caucus are, except in one event, and that in the last extremity, excluded by the express words of the constitution, from intermeddling in the election of a president. Can their attempt then in the first instance, to nominate the candidate for that office, be consistent with its spirit? Who should nominate? Some among the states which enjoy the constitutional right to elect. Surely none of those persons, whose interference is cautiously prohibited as teeming with danger, and who are therefore made subject to an incapacity imposed upon no other citizens and yet, these proscribed and disqualified characters, are to stand forth and designate the president with an authority so conclusive, that to differ from them, and exercise an independent right, agreeably to the letter and spirit of the constitution, is stigmatized as nothing short of political heresy!

The very power possessed by congress of selecting among the different candidates, where a choice has failed through a division of the electoral votes *although it may be, and we believe has been the motive and ground-work of congressional nominations*, ought in all delicacy and fairness, to be an insuperable bar against them The bias of that nomination is certain of influencing the result of that selection.—The connection between a nomination originated through members of Congress, and an eventual choice by them conformably thereto, is obvious, and has, we fear, been contemplated. But is it consistent with the spirit of the constitution, of the principles of justice that those should decide in the last appeal, who had made themselves partizans in the first resort and had committed themselves by previous engagements?

We are aware of the distinction taken by the members of congress—When making those nominations they affect to act in the capacity only of private citizens. Is it possible that the good sense of the community can be deceived by such a shallow artifice? If in good faith they mean to act only as private citizens, let them do so in their respective states, to which the right of election, and the consequent right of nomination belong. There (if any where) their influence would be correctly exercised—But at the very seat of government, on forbidden ground, that almost all the disqualified persons in the union should assemble and designate a presidential candidate, seems to us something like an indecent infringement of the rights of the states, and an open contempt of the provisions of the constitution. If the members of the House of Representatives were to assemble and point out to the President and Senate, a foreign ambassador or a judge, would it not be considered as monstrous arrogance—How then are we to characterize the act of the same men, and of the Senate, who notwithstanding their personal disabilities, presume to nominate to the respective states, the officer whom they are required to choose? Suppose the two houses by a concurrent resolution, recommended a candidate for the chief magistracy, who would hesitate to say it was a violation of the constitution? If then such an act by them in the forenoon, would be *a violation*, is not the very same act by the very same men in the afternoon, at least *an evasion of the constitution?* Are not the mischiefs to which we have already alluded, and those we are about to suggest, as likely to result from their vote in caucus, as from their vote in congress? Indeed of two evils, let us choose the least—If they are to interfere let them do it in such a way, as that their conduct may be fairly cognizable by their constituents—If they must act, let them act at least under their official responsibility.

If we are not much mistaken, we have demonstrated that a nomination to the presidency, by members of congress, is repugnant to the constitution—we shall now vindicate that instrument, by shewing that the measure if it shall grow into usage, will also be dangerous to the rights of the people, and to the purity and freedom of election. "If it shall grow into usage;" and has it not already grown into usage? Is it not ingrafting itself upon our institutions, and acquiring strength after the manner of all other successful usurpations! Even now acquiescence in *the regular nomination at Washington*, is by many considered as the touch-stone of republicanism. The individuals, or the state that dare to exercise the right of independent choice, are denounced as schismatics and factionists; and if already an innovation so recent, and so flagrant, be called *the regular nomination*, what will be its influence, should time and repetition give it additional sanction? Let the encroachments of constituted authorities, upon every free government that has been undermined furnish the answer.—Should the practice become inveterate, we do not hesitate to say, *that to promulgate a nomination will be to decree the election*—The congress will appoint the president, and the constitutional electors will be mere officers, to register its edicts.

Would this change in our system produce beneficial results? At best it would endanger the independence of the executive by giving to congress an influence over the measures of government, never contemplated by the constitution, and calculated to diminish the responsibility of the president the people's only security for his faithful conduct in office. The chief magistrate of the union would owe his elevation and continuance in office to a junto of congres men, and not to the nation.

A sovereign right of the states would be absorbed in congressional influence or sacrificed to executive patronage; and an inestimable controul, provided by the constitution over the measures of the federal administration and vested in the states, would be thus defeated and destroyed But in truth the general government would be made to depend upon itself, and upon its skill in generating a cabal through intrigue and intriguing through a cabal.

If the heads of departments, with their clerks and the other persons holding offices of trust and profit under the U. S. were to assemble *in their individual capacities*, at the capitol at Washington, and nominate a presidential candidate, would you not be disgusted and shocked? and yet do you believe that they are passive spectators of *a regular caucus nomination?* Mark the danger at least that on some future occasions, men whose station and standing may, whose very bread may depend upon the continuance of the same administration, will cultivate the opportunities of private friendship, of official intercourse, of familiar hospitality of public magnificence; will labor the understandings engage the hearts, work upon the weaknesses and perhaps tamper with the purity of your Representatives collected as they will be in the very focus of executive influence; and having made them fitting instruments, will remain in the back ground, but in fact promulgate the nomination of their own peculiar patron and protector or perpetuate the succession, if not in the same family at least in the same dynasty!

How far the germ of these evils is already observable, we do not wish to inquire; but rather proceed to indicate another danger which would grow out of this change of system, and become daily more imminent from the increasing importance of this country—As yet we hope, no foreign power has attempted to influence the elections of our chief magistrate.

The thing is impossible, so long as the provisions of the constitution are observed in spirit as well as letter—While the choice of that officer is in truth made by the states, no foreign agents can approach them or bias their suffrages; and thus a calamity that has harrassed Poland, Venice, Genoa, the Papal See, almost every other people having an elective executive, is effectually guarded against. But as we rise in the scale of nations, should we concenter the real electors (or at least those whose nomination is to be received as the first regular step

to an election) in the one place and that too the residence of foreign ministers, whose diplomatic office it often is to conciliate and corrupt, can we be so foolish as to suppose that the opportunity would be neglected by them of obtaining a hold in our councils, & a controul over our government.

These are our convictions respecting the unconstitutionality and dangers of congressional nominations—Were we not restrained by respect for many of the individuals concerned in them, we would expatiate on them as a public offence; and did we not hope that general approbation would henceforward abolish their use, we should urge their prohibition by law. Very different indeed is the nomination by individual states.

Though not enjoined by the constitution, it is perfectly consistent with its principles, and can never produce any inconvenience but the number of candidates; which would at least be accompanied with the advantage of affording a greater opportunity for judicious selection. The inconvenience, however is merely imaginary, and would never have practical existence. Mutual forbearance, reciprocal intercourse and good understanding, would be established by the common interest. Circumstances would almost always decide which state should nominate.

The acknowledged celebrity or worth of some prominent character; the propensity to rotation; the importance of some members of the confederation, and other similar considerations, would combine to indicate the state from which the chief magistrate for a term, should be taken. If any one among them should be perpetually urging pretensions and claiming superiority, or should seek to retain to itself a monopoly of honors or power, the spirit of independence, equality and participation in the other states would check its pretensions and teach it moderation.

The state of New York has now, for the first time, put forward its claim; and examine we request you, whether some considerations do not stronly mark the propriety of its giving the next President to the union.

The state of Virginia has, for twenty out of the twenty four years of our present government, enjoyed that honor; she seems desirous of possessing it for another term, and perhaps for as many more as the patience of her sister states will permit. We cheerfully acknowledge the worth and services of the magistrates she has produced; nor do we doubt her competency to furnish a brilliant successsion for many years to come; but may we be permitted to suggest, that the patriotism and wisdom of the union are not entirely confined within her precincts.

If her pretensions be founded on exclusive or even superior talents, they are offensive to her compeers, & we think unjust—If other states then, can furnish able and intelligent chief magistrates, there are reasons of no light moment why she should for a time—retire from the competition.—

Perhaps if the original framers of our constitution, had inserted a provision for the practical rotation of the presidential office, in the different states, and in some proportion to their population or importance, they would have given an additional proof of their wisdom and foresight.

If they had done so, we should not now have occasion to allude to jealousies, the existence of which it is in vain to deny, however deeply they may be lamented as gradually undermining the habitual attachment of many for our confederation. We will abstain from enquiring into their justice; it is unnecessary; since to render them dangerous to our prosperity it is not essential that they should be well founded; it is sufficient if they exist.—They will in that case equally rankle in the heart, bias the understanding, and alienate the affection of whoever feels them. To what are they chiefly owing? Why is *Virginia influence* a bye word in the Eastern States, while no one talks of South Carolina or Pennsylvania influence? We are not disposed to facilitate our success by encouraging those jealousies against Virginia influence? The best interests of the union require that they should be allayed; but we are convinced they never will cease; while the cause or pretext for them remains. Virginia herself, as she values the confederation, should abdicate a situation which she cannot retain without wounding the feelings of her associates, and weakening their attachment for our union.

Another evil has resulted from the protracted continuance of power in the same quarter. The agriculture and commercial states are beginning to be arrayed against each other, and to feel as if they were not connected by a common bond of interest—The errors of this sentiment we disclaim; but the practical merchants and farmers are prone, in every country, to regard each other as rivals; nor will either party ever patiently submit to be long and exclusively governed by the other or regulated by its peculiar views or tenets. The population and resources of this state place it in the first rank, while its local situation makes it one of the fit depositories of power, until the distrust and suspicions alluded to shall have subsided or the evils they complain of shall be remedied. It is a middle state, not deeply tinged with either northern or southern prejudices; it is eminently commercial and most extensively agricultural: it would be likely to hold the balance even and to conciliate the interests and good wishes of all.

These considerations would be weighty, even in times of profound peace; but the existence of a war, furnishes another and a most powerful argument. New York is in a middle but she is also emphatically a frontier *state*. Whatever disasters may be produced by the war, she will share them as a common calamity, and probably she will also feel them with peculiar severity, as inflicted on herself. We do not utter this in the spirit of querulous repining; nature has placed us in the post of danger, and our hearts and principles determined us to defend it as the post of honor. But if our borders are to be harrassed, and peradventure, our territory invaded; if our opulent and defenceles capital seem to invite the foe, does not the welfare of the union at large, require that its resource should be directed to the protection of those exposed places by a statesman to whom their wants are perfectly known, and who would guard them with affectionate zeal? If to this argument of general concern, we added somewhat of personal gratification, should we do wrong? If we said—now that our fortitude is to be peculiarly tried; that our population is to be poured out; that our property may be laid waste, that our individual happiness is put at risk, we offer you a chief Magistrate, whose republican principles you cannot doubt; of whose competency and talents to discharge the duties of that station, you are well convinced; gratify us in his election. He enjoys our utmost confidence; he inherits the blood, the principles, and the firmness of that hero, whom ourselves and our fathers long delighted to honor; who was the guide and the guardian of this his native state when the same enemy formerly desolated our lands, and burnt our towns; who was never appalled in our utmost difficulties, and whose valor and wisdom eminently contributed to the ultimate triumph of America. If we even urged a persuasive like this, is there an American heart, susceptable of feellings or gratitude, that would repel our claim.

There remains to us another subject which we most reluctantly enter upon, and which we shall endeavor to discuss with candor and forbearance.—We are not enemies to Mr Madison, and should regret exceedingly if we were considered as disparaging his reputation. Much as we esteem Mr. Clinton, and desirous as we are of his success, we should reject it, if it could only be accomplished by vilifying his competitor; but the merits of the one do not require to be set off by censure of the other. Mr. Madison has passed through a life of honor and public services, and has been already exalted to the first office in the Union. His friends are desirous of his enjoying it for another term, and allodge something like usage in the re-election of his predecessors. It is true Washington, the Idol of all parties, was so exalted; it is true Jefferson, the Idol of the republicans obtained the same distinction; but a magistrate may be very meritorious, without deserving the honors conferred upon Washington and Jefferson.

We are not aware of any advantage that can result by establishing the rule that every President, who is not extremely disapproved of, shall be re-elected. The next step will be, that some favorite public servant, as a proof of our peculiar esteem, will be continued in office for three successive terms; and soon, three terms will be the ordinary period for a President whom it is not intended to disgrace: Thus We shall imperceptibly slide into an election for life, and perhaps towards an hereditary succession.—Eight years are not an improper length of time as a reward for uncommon services, but there is no reason why they should become the ordinary tenure of office. Nevertheless, had there been no sufficiently countervailing motives, and had the times been more tranquil, we should not perhaps object to the re-election of Mr. Madison, if that honor was deemed necessary to fill the measures of his fame.—But, much as we respect the feelings of that gentleman, we cannot consent to offer them that tribute under existing circumstances. The present situation of our country excites the deepest anxiety, and renders the choice of its first public officer more important and interesting than ever. This choice involves in effect a question of administration, the appointments of heads of departments, and the institution of principles of policy for conducting our public affairs, of the utmost consequence to the union

It is a sacred provision of our government, that the President is the responsible officer under the constitution. The prerogative maxim of Britain cannot be applied to him, that he can do no *wrong*. He is answerable to the nation not only for the general system of administration, but also for the prominent public acts and omissions of his Secretaries. These officers are to act under his direction, and cannot be admitted to stand in the same capacity with the ministers of the King of England, interposed between the chief magistrate and the people to bar the burthen of public censure, and screen him from public observation. A severe enforcement of this essential rule which makes the President responsible to the nation for the acts of his Secretaries, has become indispensable for the restoration of the republic to a healthy condition.

The mode of conducting the *war* in which we are embarked, is intimately and essentially connected with a satisfactory adjustment of our differences, with the best interests of our country, and with the honor of the American name.

The probability of its taking place could not but have been anticipated; the resources it would require should have been maturely considered, and the means of providing them digested and arranged; the preparations to wage it with effect ought to have been seasonably made. Have those things been done? We do not wish to enter into a minute detail, that might present a disheartningpicture to our country; but we are compelled to ask, where aretheremarks ofsystemorpreparation? Our armies have entered upon military service; which of them is properly provided for the present, or when & where have arangements been made for securing to it the necessary supplies for the future? We fear it will not be found to be the army under Gen. Hull; we are sure it is not the force collected to defend the harbor of New-York; nor that organizing on our western border. Supplies for the first should have been furnished through the Lakes, and collected before the British had notice of thewar, it is now impossible: and that the last is even as yet provided with tents to cover the men, is intirely owing to the uncommon and unremited exertion of the governor of this state. Indeed the very impossibility of furnishing our armies with supplies by the Lakes, is in itself a striking proof of incompetency or inattention. We think no administration possessing either foresight or vigor would have omitted strengthening our naval force upon those extensive inland waters, so as to ensure to us the superiority in them. The facility of doing this is nearly equal to its importance; and in time of war, that superiority is of the last importance to the United States, particularly if an attack upon the Canadias be contemplated; besides, the augmentation of our naval force there is not subject to the objection frequently made against a similar measure in our Atlantic ports, that it would tend to involve us in the maritime contest of Euroqe.

It is in vain to say these are the errors of the heads of departments.—The just and salutary rule of our constitution compels us to place them to the account of our present executive. The secretaries of the navy & of war are bound to execute the orders given to them by the president, on all naval and military affairs: either he directed the necessary preparations to be made, or he did not. If he directed them, he is responsible for continuing incapable men in office; if he did not, the blame atttaches personally on himself.

But wherefore this lingering preparation, and final inadequacy of the means employed in the contest our government has undertaken? Appropriations were made, in preceding sessions of congress, for the timely provision of munitions of war, in the apprehension that hostilities would grow out of the infringements of our neutral rights. Why has the application of them been neglected, til the conflict was at hand? Do not our raw recruits and vulnerable points in the most valuable and important quarters, declare that recourse has been had to hostilities without a digested system, either of defensive or offensive operations? Neither advice of the declaration of war, nor instructions or orders were received by the commanding officers of our squadron at NewYork, til general publicity afforded sufficient time for the enemy, most exposed to his operations, to avoid attack, and elude pursuit. An opulent fleet of merchant men sailed from Jamaica, exactly in time to have been easily intercepted, if the orders of government had been prompt and decisive; but they escaped capture by some negligent delay at Washington; and we should even wish to know, was commodore Rodgers informed of that fleet by our government or did he accidently hear of it at sea?*

* The British had intelligence of the war at Fort Malden, Fort George, and at Michilimackinack, before the American garrisons in those places, and generally all along the frontier. The American Fort at the latter place was taken in consequence of it. The Governor of this state had not official information of the war, until the Tuesday evening afterwards although it was known in New York on Saturday. This was a very great neglect, as the frontiers of this state were peculiarly exposed. *Publisher.*

If this country be competent to carry on a war, and we are sure it is if our executive sufficiently foresaw the approach of hostilities, and informed themselves as to the best means of conducting them with effect, and shortning their duration by a vigrous commencement, we should have expected to see, not ten or twelve hundred men collected in the vicinity of Albany, but forces formed, organized, and disciplined; an army invading Nova Scotia, to wrest from England her best naval station in our seas; another acting against the Canadas, and a third attacking the Floridas at the same time.

How shall we characterize the uninterupted permission to carry on trade with Spain and Portugal? Is it a measure of electioneering policy, or a further proof of the absolute inefficiency that prevades our councils? It undoubtly affords to England the amplest means of suplying her armies with provisions of every kind, of which they would otherwise be destitute; and therefore gives the most effectual aid and comfort to our enemy. It is a trade which cannot be carried on under the American flag; for that will necessarily be excluded by the superiority of the British power in the seas that wash those coasts. It may easily be carried on by the British vessels covered by the subjects of Spain and Portugal. It affords then to the foe, the means of prolonging the war against us, and promotes the prosperity of British and foreign tonnage, to the ruin of our own ships and merchants. Had the parliament of England legislated for us on this subject, from its policy, its wisdom, & its hatred to our shipping and trade, this arrangement might, perhaps, have been expected; proceeding from our own rulers, it seems almost incomprehensible.

But money has aptly been called the sinews of war, and what system of procuring it has been furnished by our present administration? Where is the republican that was not astonished & confounded at the scheme of taxation proposed through the department of the treasury? It almost seemed intended to damp the public spirit of the country, objects of revenue were presented, odious to the feelings of citizens, and which, under similar circumstances, formerly occasioned the reprehension of the very person who now revives them. It was not found expedient to adopt this plan; perhapse it was judged cunning to postpone it, til after the presidential election.—The credit of the nation is therefore put to the test, by a call for a very large loan, without a specification of security, and impaired, by placing at the disposal of the administration, for instant expenditure, and in order to avoid immediate resort to direct taxes, monies appropriated to the sinking fund, for the purpose of buying unredeemed debt at a price under par. This injudicious use of that fund, heretofore held sacred by all administrations cannot fail most injuriously to affect the credit of the other loans at market.

The expences incident to our situtions must, we know, be incurred, and we think the administration have insulted the patriotism of the people, by declining to take the necessary steps for meeting them; but indeed, considering the conduct hitherto pursued; we are seriously apprehensive lest an immence public debt should be accumulated, without the attainment of any equivalent advantage. The service of the next year may be expected to call for twenty millions, without having made any serious impressions on the enemy, or any advance towards the favorable adjustments of our disputes.

The nomination of De Witt Clinton for the presidency, by the state of New York, proposes to the union, as we firmly believe, a relief from the evils of an inefficiant administration, and of an inadequately conducted war. His patriotic and inflexible principles guarantee a firm and unyielding maintainance of the sovereign rights of the U. States. Nevertheless, he is not engaged, through any effect of foreign diplomacy, as to the controverted claims of the belligerents of Europe upon each other, in the new, and outrageous species of hostilities introduced into the present war.

His qualities, as they have been proved by a long trial in public life, assures us of an able and upright conduct of our national affairs. From his discernment, we infer an excellent selection of the best talents in the nation, to fill the high stations of government; and aid the republic with their counsel and services.

From his energy we anticipate vigor in war, and determined character in the relations of peace. We believe him to be, in this respect, formed on the model of his venerable uncle, whose decision of mind, constancy and firmness were almost unequalled.

His attachment to the commercial interests of the Union, is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with their beneficial results, and persuasion of the national advantages accruing from commercial pursuits.

His administration would, we believe, aim at reviving the almost expiring commerce of the country, and extending to it, a naval instructions proportioned to its value, and to the revenue poured by it into the national coffers. In fine we believe, that to maintain the rights of his country, would be his unalterable resolution, to regain peace would be his study; to retain it his desire; and to restore the republic to health and prosperity, is his highest ambition.

We therefore earnestly recommend him to the support of the other states, and to the suffrages of the electors for the next President of the United States

WILLIAM W. GILBERT,
MATTHIAS B. TALLMADGE,
JOHN M'KESSON,
PRESERVED FISH,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
GURDON S. MUMFORD,
JACOB DELAMONTAGNIE,
BENJAMIN DE WITT,
SILVANUS MILLER,
THOS. ADDIS EMMET,
BENJAMIN FERRIS,
R RIKER,
ELBERT HERRING,
P. WILSON,
JOHN H. SICKLES,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE.

New-York, 17th August, 1812.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *September* 11, 1812.

With great pleasure we observe that the friends of peace in Plumb township, appear determined to exert themselves to effect a change in our rulers at the ensuing election. We hope this laudable spirit will be followed by the citizens of Allegheny and Butler counties, and of the western country. We have no doubt, but that if proper arrangements are made, we shall be able to return men to office, who will restore peace to our distressed country, and respectability and honor to the councils of the nation and the state.

MEETING.

ON public notice a meeting of the citizens of Plumb township, was held at Turtle Creek at the House of John Means, on Saturday the 5th inst. when

JOHN IRWIN, was appointed *Chairman*,

and ROBERT CLOGSTON, *Secretary*.

It was unanimously

Resolved—That at the present highly important crisis a change of men & measures alone can save their beloved country from impending ruin.

Therefore,

We have determined to recommend a further meeting of the Inhabitants of Allegheny and Butler Counties, in their different townships to send delegates for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different officers to be elected at our next annual election,

Whose integrity, wisdom and patriotism, has as yet been unshaken in the original American cause of Independence.

The members of said townships are desired to meet at the Tavern of John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th of the present month.

JOHN IRWIN, *Chairman.*

A true copy of the proceedings.

ROBERT CLOGSTON, *Secretary.*

Messrs. Robert Johnston and John Irwin were then appointed as delegates to meet at Mr. John M'Masters, and, in conjunction with other delegates, to form a Ticket for our support.

We recommend to the particular attention of the citizens of the Western Country, the excellent "*Address to the Citizens of the United States*," published in this days Gazette. We flatter ourselves it will stimulate the Friends of Peace, to use all the means in their power to effect the desirable intentions expressed in that publication.

From the following paragraph taken from the National intelligencer of the 1st inst. we conclude that the President has not thought proper to notice the armistice.

"We understand that the most decided measures are adopted for recovering the ground said to be lost (at Detroit) and for prosecuting the campaign with new vigor."

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Gallipolis, that two large boats loaded with cannon, completely mounted, and several others with ammunition and public stores, descended the Ohio, for Cincinnatti, on Monday last. They are no doubt, intended for the north western army, now at Urbana If so, our brave volunteers will have warm work this fall.

Chilicothe Paper.

ON SUNDAY last arrived here from *Fort George*, a British garrison opposite *Fort Niagara*, which he left about fifteen days ago, Mr. LEWIS DENT, who was quarter master to col. Cass's regiment of Ohio volunteers.

It will be recollected, that Mr. *Dent* was ordered by Gen HULL, to take charge of the baggage of the army, and proceed by water to Detroit from the Rapids of the Maumee—that the vessel was taken passing Fort Malden, and all on board made prisoners of war.

Mr. *Dent* formerly resided in this town, and is well known for his integrity and strict adherence to truth, and from him we have received the following particulars:—

That upon examination of the vessel, after she was taken to Fort Malden, in a trunk belonging to Gen Hull, the declaration of war against Great Britain was found; Mr. *Dent* was an eye-witness to this fact, and at the time he left the army, nothing of the kind was known.—This is almost conclusive evidence of *Hull's treachery*. That previous to the attack on Detroit, he, with the rest of the prisoners, *were sent to Fort George*, where he *remained until* the arrival of General Brock, after the capture of the army—that it was understood there, that an attack upon Fort Niagara was intended, for which purpose, General Sheaff, had arrived at York, (the seat of government of Upper Canada, 30 miles from Fort George) with 3000 regulars from Montreal, but being informed of the armistice, Gen Brock had ordered him to remain there until further orders. That the 4th Regiment with Gen. Hull, had arrived at Fort Erie, and was expected in a few days at *Fort George*, from whence it was uncertain where they would be sent. That the conduct of Hull was spoken of by the British officers with the utmost contempt, and that Gen. Brock was understood to have said, that had Cols. M'Arthur and Cass been in the Fort at Detroit, that his plan of operations against it would not have succeeded.

Mr. *Dent* understood from Gen Van Rensealler, who commands on the lines near Niagara, that he was almost totally without ammunition, and that his muskets were good for nothing—and that captain Leonard who commands Fort Niagara stated, that his means of resistance was but a mere shadow, and that he would be compelled to abandon the Fort if it should be attacked.

Bad news from Fort Wayne.

Two expres just from fort Wayne—bring information to this place (Piqua) that capt. Wells—hearing that Gen. Hull had advised Capt Heald the commandant at Fort Chicago, to evacuate his Fort, went from Fort Wayne to Chicago with one white man and about 50 or 60 Miami Indians, in order to escort the garrison in—That the day after he arrived there a great number of Indians being present, a council was held, at which all the public goods was distributed. In the evening of the same day, dispatches arrived from Malden, to the Indians, stating that all the tribes had joined the British,—that Detroit had fallen into their hands and exhorted them to drink the blood of our people. The next morning 15th inst Capts. Wells and Heald, with the forces of the garrisen and their women and children amounting to about 100, started for fort Wayne—when they were attacked about half a mile from Chicago, by nearly 600 Indians who massaccred them ALL! only a few Miami Indians escaped to tell the news—Several of their chiefs were killed.

A number of friendly Indians are on their way to this place to claim protection from our government About 700 are here who manifest their friendly disposition to our people; they are verry sory for our misfortunes—and are fearfull for their own safety.

I have endeavoured to find out their minds—and to set them right and shall continue so to do.

From the public's faithful servant

STEPHEN RUDDELL.

Advice from one of the Ancients.—In a very ancient and too much neglected book, a book which the majority of congress-men of the present day, as we suspect, neither read or keep in their houses, a book which we fear our President himself is very little acquainted with, though he is said to have been a hard student—in that same old book fraught with *practical lessons* rather than *idle theories*, there is a passage, which had our rulers attended to it soberly and in season, would have prevented the present inglorious and ruinous war, or at least suspended it till the country were better prepared for it. The passage is as follows—"Go not forth *hastily* to strife, lest thou know not what to do in the end thereof, when thy neighbour hath put thee to shame."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in this place, dated August 17, 1812.

"I have now the disagreeable task of communicating to you the disgraceful, and I may add, treasonable surrender of this place to the British army yesterday morning. A few days ago I wrote you a full account of the operations of the army under gen. Hull, since its arrival here, until the time of writing, and sent my letter by a person going to the Rapids of Maumee, to be put in the post-office at that place, but as the enemy had cut off our communication with the settlements, and the probability of my letter being intercepted, I will now give you a short history of events until this time.

"The army on its arrival here, only waited the word to be given them to cross the river and march to Malden to reduce it, the only strong hold the enemy had in this country—One week elapsed before gen. Hull would permit it to cross over, and then, instead of marching it immediately to Malden, it was with the utmost surprise and regret to every officer and soldier, as well as the private citizens of this place, that he encamped on the bank of the river opposite Detroit, and appeared as neglectful in drilling and properly training his men, as if he had been in the heart of our own territories, and at a time of profound peace. For my part, although I do not profess to know much about military affairs, I was soon convinced that there was not much to be expected from an army with such a leader as gen. Hull, that would reflect either honor or benefit on the government that had intrusted him with such an important command. Had he marched immediately to Malden, the gates would have been thrown open to him without a single gun being fired; the whole force of the enemy did not exceed 500 men including Indians, and ours amounted to 2500—the fort was not in a state of defence, one side of it being level with the ground, having been torn down some time previously for the purpose of being repaired, and not a gun mounted on it. This was a fact of public notoriety at the time, and it was mentioned repeatedly by deserters who came in and gave the information to gen. Hull; it has also been told me by several British officers now in this place, that had gen. Hull marched to Malden the day he crossed the river, the place would have been given up as soon as the army had presented itself before it. But here cowardice, and it is generally believed treachery, got the upper hand of the general, and instead of pursuing active measures, to which he had been repeatedly urged by all his officers, he remained in his camp until the men became dissatisfied with his conduct, and many of them sick for want of employment; and after a delay of near five weeks, crossed them over to this place, giving the enemy full liberty of coming up and erecting their batteries opposite to us, which they soon took advantage of, and not a single step taken to prevent it. The day before the army returned to this place, orders had been given for every one to be in readiness to march to Malden the next morning, all the large guns were sent over, and every countenance brightened with joy; but you may easily guess our astonishment when we found those orders countermanded, and the army making a retrogade movement. On Tuesday the 11th inst. it crossed to this side, and on Thursday we observed the enemy commencing their operations for batteries to annoy us, and not an attempt made to dislodge them. We had here seven 24 pounders mounted, and in complete order, besides several smaller pieces, and most of the officers requested that the enemy should be prevented from going on with their works, which would have been easily done, but gen. Hull would not suffer a single shot to be fired at them, observing, that "those who lived in glass houses should not be first to throw stones." On Saturday evening having their batteries completed, two officers came over with a flag, demanding a surrender to the British forces. I believe that gen. Hull would instantly have complied with the demand, but he thought it was necessary to make some little show of opposition, and not to surrender the force he had under his command to one-third its numbers, until a few shot were fired, as a cloak to cover his treachery. About sunset a brisk cannonade began from the enemy's works, which was returned from our batteries, but ceased about dark, without any injury. At day-light next morning the cannonading commenced on both sides, and continued for about two hours, when gen. Hull, who was in the fort, ordered the guns of our batteries to cease firing; the guns of the enemy, which had previously been directed against the batteries on the bank of the river, now fired at the fort, which is situate about 300 yards therefrom; not a gun from the fort had been fired at the enemy. About an hour after our batteries had been ordered to cease firing, one ball from the enemy came into the fort, and killed two men and wounded three more; one of the killed was lieut. Hanks, who had the command at Michilimackinac at the time of its surrender—another ball shortly after killed a man who was standing on the ramparts. A British force at this time was seen marching upon this side of the river, and Hull was so terrified, or, which is believed by most people, that a plan was concerted between him and gen. Brock, who had lately come up from fort Erie, that he ordered a white flag to be hoisted on the ramparts, and after a short conference, the whole territory of Michigan was surrendered to his Britannic majesty, without any other condition than that the private property of individuals should be respected. The enemy about 11 o'clock marched into the fort, after our men had come out and laid down their arms. The principal part of the 4th regiment was then in the fort, and the Ohio militia, together with the militia of the Michigan territory, were placed in different quarters around the fort and the town, that complete success over the British would have attended us had we been permitted to have fought. Our force was at least 1800 effective men, with the advantage of the fort, and that of the enemy did not amount to 800, including Indians. Besides, a few days previous, colonels Cass and M'Arthur had been sent with 400 men to meet a convoy of provisions at the river Raisin; they had been started off without any provisions, with assurance that some should be sent after them, but this not being done, they had returned within sight of the fort while the American colours were yet flying. They had heard what was going on, and also saw the rear of the British troops, and only waited for the firing again to commence to attack them in that quarter. A complete defeat and capture of the whole British force would have taken place if we had not been so completely sold by the traiterous old scoundrel.—On the evening preceding, the Queen Charlotte, of 16 guns, was seen moving up the river, and stopped at Sandwich about two miles below, which we knew was intended to cover a landing of the enemy's troops that night or the next morning. A large number of boats were also seen at that place, and a descent on this side was expected; at this time several officers requested of gen. Hull to be permitted to go down on this side with a 24 pounder and wait until the boats got nearly over, and then play upon them with grape shot, which must have destroyed nearly the whole of them, but this was absolutely refused. A request was made nearly at the same time by an officer to let him cross the river with 150 men and spike the cannon at the batteries which had been playing upon us in the evening, but this was also peremptorily refused.

From this statement, which I pledge my veracity to be correct, and can be proved by hundreds, indeed I may say thousands, for every man here was witness to it, you may perceive the rascally manner in which the affairs of the army have been conducted, and the ruin brought upon this territory by a man not inferior in villainy to the traitor Arnold. It would have melted your heart to have seen the brave 4th regiment, together with all the militia from Ohio and this territory, who only wanted a little experience in military tactics to be equally brave, come up to the line of the British troops, and with tears in their eyes lay down their arms to such an inferior force. But I cannot describe the gloom and sorrow which pervades every countenance."

The Adjutant General of this state, is to take the command of the detachment of 2000 militia, ordered to rendezvous at Meadville, on the 25th inst. until the officers are chosen. He will form them into a brigade, regiments, and battalions.—The brigadier general will march them immediately to Buffalo, in the state of N York.

A company of infantry, from New-Geneva, under the command of Capt Phillips, arrived here on Tuesday last. They have volunteered their services to the President of the United States.

With pleasure we observe, that our German fellow-citizens, in the eastern parts of this state, are holding meetings, expressing their disapprobation of the war, and their determination to use their utmost exertions at the ensuing election, to effect a change in the officers of government.

OBITUARY.

"Our life's a dream—a morning flower;
"Cut down, and withered in an hour."

DIED,

ON Tuesday the 1st of September, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAYARD, consort of Col. STEPHEN BAYARD, of Elizabeth-Town, and daughter of the late Col. ENOS M'COY, in the 44th year of her age.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a *testatum venditioni exponas* issued out of the court of common pleas of Westmoreland county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of Sept. inst to wit:

All the right, title and interest of and in the westerly half part of lot No 113, fronting on Liberty and Penn street, 30 feet, in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastwardly by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No. 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Alexander M'Kinney,

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Sept 7, (8) 1812.

MR. W. BULLET,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will open his

DANCING SCHOOL

From the 20th to the 30th of this present month.

Mr W. B. returns his thanks for the encouragement he has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favor him with their patronage.

Sept, 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted. A selection of extracts, consolitary on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various instances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D.
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes. By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I. Mitchell
Anne of Britanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Harsburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelroy, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natural history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander. The design of the author, from the publication of his poems, was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings; by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus. Miniature edit
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—An elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman; by a lady
The Lunet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
A Guide for Young Shepherds; or facts and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep
A Golden Treasury for the Children of God, whose treasure is in Heaven
Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young persons

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1812

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
GEORGE WALLACE } *Executors.*

September 10, 1812.

ALBANY, *August 24.*

Deserters.—Some little caution may be requisite for our new troops on the Frontiers in admitting and making much of deserters from the enemy. It having been ascertained that a shrewd and intelligent man lately came into the camp near Niagara, in the character of a deserter, and after remaining for several days in and about the camp, and conversing freely with both officers and men, he suddenly disappeared, crossed the river, and gave to the enemy such information as enabled them to send off a large reinforcement of troops to their fort at Malden.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Plattsburgh, to his brother in Waterviet, dated August 8th.

"As respects our situation here we feel ourselves in no danger—our security, however, does not arise from the military force stationed among us, which, by the bye, is mere nothing; but from the policy of the enemy, which at the present aims at defensive operations only. They will not molest us so long as we permit them to remain in peace; they are, however, preparing for us with great activity; they have already a large body of troops collected in and about Montreal, and constant exertions are making to raise more. I am informed that they have stationed at St. John's upwards of 500 men—at the half way house, so called, from its being equidistant from St. John's to La Prarie, they have 1500 more—at La Prarie the same number—at La Cada, about 9 miles from the half-way house, on the road to Champlain, is another post occupied by about 500 men—at Montreal, Chamblee and Sorell, they have probably as many as I have already enumerated.

"This force might be concentrated and brought to act against us in three or four days, if at any time they should determine on offensive measures. In that event, the whole force we have to oppose them is about 500 of the detached militia, under the command of general Pettit, stationed at Chazy, Champlain, and in the county of Franklin.

PLATTSBURGH, *August 14.*

Another flag of truce arrived at this post last evening from Sir George Prevost with despatches for general Dearborn. Gen Mooers has sent the despatches on this morning by an express. The nature of them not known.

WATERTOWN, *August 11.*

Col. Stone, while on his way from Sacket's Harbour to Cape Vincent, in a boat with about 30 men, was attacked last week by the launch from the Royal George, with nearly the same number of men. The British commenced their fire sometime before they were within reach. The Colonel directed his men to kneel close down in the boat till they came within 12 rods of her. This order was obeyed till they came within 18 rods, when the balls came so fast from the British and some of them went through the clothes, and one through the hat of our men, the Colonel then ordered them to rise, take good aim and fire, which they did, all as one. No sooner was this fire made than the launch put about, and made her escape, by double manning their oars, under a discharge of several rounds from our boat. No lives were lost on our part.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 29.*

It is a singular fact, that at this moment upwards of two months after the declaration of war, our coast is freer from British ships of war, than at any other known period. Commodore Rodgers being out may have occasioned this.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, at Gibraltar—received by the Belona, via Salem.

"I forward to you the latest news, and congratulate you on Spanish prospects.—From Palermo we learn that 9000 English troops have arrived there from the westward, which with 10,000 English and 7000 Sicilians from Palermo, and general Doyle with 10,000 of different detachments, the whole 36,000, under the command of gen. Maitland, are destined for Catalonia.

"I have no doubt that before 3 months there will not be a Frenchman in Spain—*I think so*, who never was sanguine before."

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Huntress, Capt. Higgins. 43 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have been favored with a file of Cadiz papers to the 10th July, and have translated the following articles as the most important which they contain:—

The French continue to bombard Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Stuart to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated in Lisbon, July 4, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform your lordship, that despatches from Ponferrada, dated the 22d of June, say, that the French forces, under the command of gen. Bonnet, have evacuated the province of Austurias, in two columns, retiring, one by the road of Infreston, and the other by that which leads along the coast to the east of Oviedo—both columns have suffered losses of considerable consequence in retiring, and general Gautrie, the second in command, the officer who directed principally the operations in the said province, has been killed.

"The 2d and 3d division of the army at Gallicia are enabled from the result of those favorable circumstances to advance and commence the siege of Astorga, and the head-quarters of gen. Santocildes was at St. Cathna on the 22d of June. Despatches from gen Marmont to the governor which have been intercepted, contain the most positive orders to defend themselves until the 7th July.

"The country on the Ezla and Coa, being left so entirely abandoned by the enemy, the principal chiefs of the guerrillas, have united their forces at Leon, and other places, and are enabled to act with greater effect on the rear of the enemy.

"The forts of Salamanca have resisted the attacks of the 23d, in which general Bowes was killed, the artillery began to throw red shot on the evening of the 26th against the principal convent; the edifice was in a few hours set on fire, and the commander offered to capitulate.

"Notwithstanding various difficulties have arisen, the smaller fort called St. Cayetano was taken by assault, and the other surrendered at discretion on the morning of the 27th. Seven hundred men which composed the garrison are prisoners of war.

"Marshal Marmont who advanced in the mean time to the fountain of Sauco, and had manoeuvred with the intention of surrounding the right of the allies, retrograded immediately by the road to Valladolid, retiring with all the forces he had to the east of Torro, except a small garrison which he left at Zamura. The headquarters of the British and Portuguese army was at Passares on the 30th—that body under the command of D'Urban had passed the Ezla, and presented themselves in front of Zamora on the 25th. On the 5th July the command of the bay of Cadiz was resigned to the English admiral, by the regency of Spain."

LANCASTER, *September 4.*

Democrats opening their eyes.

Last week a meeting was held in this borough by a number of democrats of Lancaster and the neighbouring counties, in order to consult on measures for the support of De Witt Clinton, Esq, as the next President,

Joseph Lefever, Esq. (our present member of Congress) was appointed chairman, and Thompson Brown, of Cumberland county, secretary. They having issued an address to the public, and have made arrangements for the formation of an electoral ticket to be composed of persons from the various districts in the state. The ticket is to be published on or before the 24th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 2.*

Extracts of a letter from an officer in the 15th Reg't to the editor of this Gazette, dated

"*Greenbush, (opposite Albany) Aug 28.*

"SIR,

"The same day, and shortly after forwarding my last, the following orders were received from gen Dearborn, by which you will perceive that the 15th will not be among the last in entering the enemy's country. The aid to gen Dearborn, (Pinkney) has left this for Montreal, to inform that government that hostilities will continue.

'GENERAL ORDERS.

'*Greenbush, 26th August*, 1812.

'The 6th and 15th regiments will be prepared to march at 8 o'clock in the morning on the 3d day of *September* next, for Plattsburgh, under the command of brig. gen. Bloomfield, sixty rounds of ammunition and four flints each man, &c will be forwarded with the troops.

'By order of the general,

'*S. S COONE, Adjutant Aid.*'

"Colonel Pike addressed the troops this morning; he informed them of our destination in a plain and plessing manner. I need hardly inform you how much he is esteemed, by both the officers and men of his regiment.

The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, has taken the English frigate Guerriere, after a short but severe action. Our loss was seven killed and 7 wounded. The enemy had 15 killed and 64 wounded. After the crew was taken out the Guerriere was sunk.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved note at 6 or 9 months.

WM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20. 1812.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER, *FOR SALE*,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 25, 1812.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, In the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the fourteenth of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve. On the petition of JOHN HALDERMAN a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors: The Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the fourth Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

by the Court,
Attest, E. Pentland, Prothy.

Mr.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place herein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

JOHN HALDERMAN

Pittsburgh, August 28.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

ASKS leave to express his gratitude and thanks to his friends and customers, who have dealt with him honestly and punctually.

He also asks leave to remark to those who have purchased his goods at low prices, and now neglect or refuse payment, that he finds it necessary to collect such sums as are due to him, in order to perform his own engagements, particularly in the establishment of a new manufactory. Such persons will, therefore, take notice, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons, on the 10th of September next, unless sooner discharged.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Is just receiving an assortment of

Domestic Goods & Groceries,

at his old stand in Market street, which he will sell very low for cash, or merchantable produce—He offers none for credit—experience forbids it.

G. C will be happy to sell on *COMMISSION* at a very low rate, any Domestic Goods which may be committed to his care

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812, tf.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 30 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres: on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good prices, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N. B. Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for *WHEAT*,

Forty-six Cents for new Rye, and *Fifty Cents* per bushel for *old*

RYE & CORN,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812.

AARON STREET,

WHO has been sometime resident in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Book-store of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, where he will receive information that may be particularly important or interesting to himself.—Persons acquainted with his residence or removal from the neighbourhood, will confer a favour by leaving information at the same place.

August 20, 1812.

Journeymen Taylors wanted.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors, wanted immediately. Constant employment will be given, (if good workmen) and generous wages. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Merchant Taylor

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1812

FRENCH SCHOOL

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a school of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, in this borough, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Meanwhile he will wait on gentlemen and ladies who would choose to take lessons at home, on the most reasonable terms. He is a native of Paris, where he received a liberal education, and where he resided for upwards of thirty years. Since his residence in the U. States, he has taught the French language in one of the most respectable seminaries for young ladies in Philadelphia, and he is ready to give the public any satisfaction that may be required concerning his abilities. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Mr. M'Cullough's, sign of the golden cross keys.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

August 20, 1812.

Mr. J. C. Brevost has been recommended to the subscribers by very respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia and Wilmington, and we have no doubt but he is well qualified to teach the French language.

A. BEELEN, JAMES LEA,
JOSEPH BARKER, THOS CROMWELL,
JOHN WILKINS,

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash per bushel will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812.

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

WAS LOST,

ON the night of the late Fire, a few pair of

BLANKETS.

If not stolen the person or persons holding them will confer an obligation on the owner by returning them. If stolen, I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the articles and the necessary proof to convict the thief, or Five Dollars for the articles alone.

Z. A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1812

WANTED.

A QUANTITY of *Potash* and *Salts of Lye*, for which the highest price will be given in Cash.

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.